(as appropriate) should provide written notice to each of its members as to the time, place, and specific subject matter of such session, including an agenda listing each bill or other matters to be considered and including:

(a) two copies of each bill, joint resolution, or other legislative matter (or committee print thereof) to be considered at such executive session; and

(b) two copies of a summary of the provisions of each bill, joint resolution, or other legislative matter to be considered at such executive session; and

2. Three days prior to the scheduled date for an executive session for the purpose of marking up bills, the committee or subcommittee (as appropriate) should deliver to each of its members two copies of a cordon print or an equivalent explanation of changes of existing law proposed to be made by each bill, joint resolution, or other legislative matter to be considered at such executive session.

3. Insofar as practical, prior to the scheduled date for an executive session for the purpose of marking up bills, the committee or a subcommittee (as appropriate) should provide each member with a copy of the printed record or a summary of any hearings conducted by the committee or a subcommittee with respect to each bill, joint resolution, or other legislative matter to be considered at such executive session.

## ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

### TRIBUTE TO MR. ROBERT C. McWILLIAMS III

• Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a man who through his service and dedication made a significant difference in the lives of those who work at the Pine Bluff Arsenal in my home State of Arkansas. Mr. Robert C. McWilliams passed away recently, and the State will mourn his loss.

Robert McWilliams, was commissioned into the Army in 1964 as a second lieutenant of armor. He served two tours in Vietnam as an Army aviator and was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal, Bronze Star Medal, Army Commendation Medal, National Defense Service Medal and was decorated with Senior Aviator Wings. After his service in Vietnam, he was stationed at Pine Bluff Arsenal, where he served as Provost Marshal, Chief of Security, and finally president of the local chapter of the American Federation of Government Employees.

It was in that last position that Bob truly emerged as a tireless advocate for the hundreds of men and women who work at the Pine Bluff Arsenal, toiling on behalf of our nation's security. I enjoyed the many conversations I had with Bob, for he never wasted an opportunity to argue for higher wages and more job security for those he represented. I knew that whenever I needed a candid opinion of how decisions made in Washington, D.C., would affect life in Jefferson County, I could call on him. Now that he is gone, I will miss him.

Robert C. McWilliams served his nation with dignity and honor. To those who knew him, he is remembered with fondness. I wish to extent my deepest sympathies for his passing to his family and loved ones.•

### NIST CENTENNIAL

• Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to celebrate the centennial of the founding of one of this country's technology treasures, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, or NIST.

For 100 years, the National Institute of Standards and Technology has helped to keep U.S. technology on the cutting edge. It has been a reliable and critical source of assistance to industry, science, and government. NIST's research, measurement tools, and technical services are integrated deeply into the many systems and operations that drive our national economy.

There are few aspects of our everyday lives and no corner of this country that is not touched by the work of NIST. In my State of Connecticut and in every State across this country, factories, communication and transportation networks, laboratories, hospitals, educational institutions, gas stations, coffee shops, and the extended enterprises of both the traditional and new economies are dependent on the work of NIST, its talented staff, and its ahead-of-the-curve research.

In order to understand the role that NIST has played in helping to make this country the economic powerhouse it is, we should take a little trip back in time, say about 100 years, to the beginning of the last century. It was a time before air conditioning, before plastics, before airplanes. Teddy Roosevelt had just become President and a middle-class income was no more than $5,000. We were at the dawn of the age of technology and we were excited about the opportunities for the rapidly evolving advances in science and technology.

We were also very confused. There were no authoritative national standards for any quantities or products. For example, there were eight separate values for the gallon. It was difficult, sometimes impossible, for Americans to conduct fair transactions or to get parts to fit together properly. Construction materials were of an uneven quality. Household products were unreliable. This commercial chaos hindered economic growth.

As the 1800s rolled into the 1900s, this country was in a precarious position. We were dependent on the research and scientific work of other countries. Few Americans were working as scientists, because most scientific work was performed overseas. American instruments were shipped abroad to be calibrated, and American scientists and engineers had to wait for their ships to come in, literally, before they could move ahead. The confusion and reliance on other nations was handicapping the United States in competition with trade rivals, such as Germany and England, countries which already had their own national measurement laboratories.

I am pleased to say that as they entered the 20th century, our predecessors in Congress acted wisely to remedy this commercial chaos and scientific competitive disadvantage. In 1901, in the final hours of its final session, the 56th Congress voted overwhelmingly to tackle a pervasive national need by creating the National Bureau of Standards, now known as NIST. Working closely with the leading scientists and industrialists of the time, this body, with great foresight, endorsed the concept of a national standards laboratory just as the century was beginning.

A century later, NIST has become an organization of 3,200 employees, plus 2,000 field agents who partner with NIST in all 50 states and Puerto Rico, 1,600 guest researchers and another 1,500 industrial research partners. A lot has happened to science and technology over the past century and NIST has helped to lay the foundations for our nation's progress.

I would like to spend just a few minutes reviewing some key contributions the Institute has made to industry, science, technology, national security and consumers. In the early years of the century, thousands of train derailments were caused by broken rails, wheel flanges and axles. NIST ran tests, and reported that the steel industry had not established uniform practices in manufacturing rails and wheels. By 1930, as better steel went into rails and trains, with NIST's help in standardizing materials and processing, the rate of accidents from these causes fell by two-thirds.

At the end of the century, industry had become increasingly dependent on information and knowledge and NIST continued to be relevant in that area. For example, financial services, telecommunications companies, and hardware and software products relied heavily on the data encryption standard issued by NIST in 1977, the first publicly available standard of this type and the first cryptographic algorithm endorsed by the Federal Government. Today, NIST is coordinating a successor standard, having run an Olympics-type worldwide competition.

The Global Positioning System and other communications and navigation technologies are more accurate, thanks to improved timekeeping, a trend promoted by NIST's operation of the first atomic clock, which was based on the ammonia molecule, in 1949. Progress in cooling atoms to within the tiniest fraction of ''absolute zero'' enabled NIST to build one of the world's most accurate atomic clocks, NIST F–1, which is used to maintain the nation's time standard.

NIST's critical role for industry has not been limited to research. Its Manufacturing Extension Partnership program has been boosting the competitiveness of this country's 361,000 smaller manufacturers since 1989. In 1999, more than 23,000 firms took advantage of its services, increasing or retaining billions of dollars in sales, saving hundreds of millions of dollars in costs, and creating or retaining tens of thousands of jobs.

Another relatively recent and important addition to NIST's work has been its Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award program that has helped thousands of organizations to improve their overall performance. The Baldrige Criteria for Performance Excellence have been used by tens of thousands of organizations and they have been called the ''single most influential document in the modern history of American business.''

The once-troubled $7 billion U.S. printed wiring board industry, with its 200,000 jobs, was turned around by a research project co-funded by NIST's Advanced Technology Program. The joint venture led to dramatic efficiencies in research and development, accelerated research, and produced significant technological advances. ATP has played a key role in pushing ahead emerging critical technologies.

NIST's work extends to national security. During military conflicts, NIST was called on to perform numerous tasks, ranging from development of a synthetic substitute for rubber to improving submarine communications to helping design the ''Bat,'' the first fully automated guided missile to be used successfully in combat. Important initial research on the atomic bomb was carried out by NIST, which served as a central control lab for determination of the properties of uranium.

Like industry and our security forces, consumers also count heavily on NIST. For example, withdrawals from automated teller machines are among the billions of dollars worth of electronic data transaction that have been secured for many years with the first publicly available data encryption standard, issued by NIST in 1977. Today, NIST is coordinating the development of an even more powerful successor standard.

Today, patients receive accurate radiation doses in disease diagnosis and treatment today thanks to NIST radiation measurement and standards activities under way since the 1970s. NIST's contributions to the safe medical use of radiation began many years ago. It included efforts to help bring about the 1931 X-ray safety code, which set guidelines for protective devices for patients and operators.

The U.S. death rate from fires declined by 50 percent between the early 1970's and late 1990's, in large part because smoke detectors are now installed in 95 percent of homes. NIST made this improvement possible by developing, with Underwriters Laboratories' participation, the first fire performance standard for smoke detectors and recommendations on number, type and placement of the extinguishers.

It is clear that over its first 100 years, NIST has become part of the fabric of the U.S. economy and society. Our homes, factories, laboratories, hospitals, schools, police and fire departments, and military all have benefitted from NIST's technical handiwork. NIST's importance to this country is as true today as at any time in the agency's 100 year history.

Now we must look to the future as we celebrate this highly valued institution. Science, technology and society obviously have been transformed over the century and NIST's challenges are changing, too.

What's next for NIST? As science and technology advance, the need for new and more accurate measurements also grows. To meet the exacting needs of electronic manufacturers, for example, NIST researchers have developed methods for counting electrons, one by one. And to open the frontier of nanotechnology, where feature sizes are hundreds and even thousands of times smaller than the diameter of a human hair, they are devising molecular rulers, derived from interatomic spacings in perfectly ordered crystals.

Standards have become crucial for efficient business entry into emerging technologies. Standards have also become a tool of other nations for creating mercantile trade barriers. NIST's role in setting sound global technology standards is becoming critical to U.S. performance in the global economy.

Information Technology security is fundamental to our electronic infrastructure, and NIST is addressing those challenges with special attention to helping other government agencies to improve the security of their systems.

With tough global competition and a growing productivity gap compared with larger manufacturers, small firms will sorely need even greater the access to a nationwide system of technical and business assistance offered by NIST's Manufacturing Extension Partnership.

The Baldrige criteria for organizational improvement are just taking hold in the education and healthcare sectors, and manufacturers and service firms continue to find these evolving criteria to be effective guideposts to help them meet increasing customer demands for excellence.

The new technologies fostered over the past decade by NIST's cost-sharing of high-risk research through the Advanced Technology Program, will be emerging at a quickening pace over the next several years as companies turn these enabling technologies into marketplace offerings.

As NIST moves into its second century, it is clearly committed to working with industry, building the science, technology and business infrastructure needed to ensure future economic prosperity and a higher quality of life for all Americans. We are building a new economy in this century that is based on innovation. NIST is playing an important role in support of the private sector, in building that new economy.

As with our predecessors a century ago, it is the responsibility of this body to support NIST in meeting those challenges. As NIST celebrates its centennial and looks forward to even greater accomplishments, let us in this body reaffirm our commitment to creating new generations of science, technology, economic growth and security. Congress has played an important role in NIST's first century of success. Now as NIST begins its second century of service to U.S. industry and all Americans, it is Congress' responsibility to keep this treasure a strong resource that will help prepare us for the century ahead.●

## HONORING THE FAMILY OF KAYLA ROLLAND

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, there is a family in my home State of Michigan who is to be honored for its courage. The family of Kayla Rolland, the little girl who was shot by her first-grade classmate, has been a source of inspiration to all families who have lost loved ones in gun tragedies.

Despite her own suffering, Kayla's mother, Veronica McQueen, found the strength to speak out to all Americans about her family's tragedy at the Million Mom March. The memory of Kayla and Mrs. McQueen's words of courage helped lead thousands of families from our State to march in Washington for sensible and safe gun laws.

Mrs. McQueen continues to speak out with hope that she can prevent another family from suffering what her family has suffered. Last weekend, as family and friends gathered together to memorialize the one year shooting death of young Kayla, Mrs. McQueen, said:

> I pray to God that by being here and sharing with you our sorrow and grief in some way we have made people more aware of gun and school safety and common sense gun laws and to protect our children from guns and, hopefully, save children from what happened to my special little angel, Kayla. This is so important to us.
>
> It has been a very horrible year for all of us. The pain will not go away. I miss her more as time goes on, but Kayla's behind me. Her spirit is driving me on to help save other children from gun violence, and I hope and pray you all will—help save our children.
>
> In a few days, it will be one year since I lost a piece of my heart with Kayla's death. Please—mother, fathers, sisters, brothers, everywhere—please never forget how my baby died.
>
> Let's always put our children first and speak out for their safety.

I regret that I could not be at the memorial service for Kayla, but I want to assure Mrs. McQueen and her family that I stand by her words and her mission. Kayla will always be in my thoughts and prayers and hopefully she will be the spirit that guides us all to put the safety of children first.

## U.S. POSTAL INSPECTION SERVICE

● Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the exceptional men and women of the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, a premiere Federal law enforcement agency and protector of the U.S. mail. Founded by Benjamin Franklin, the Nation's first postmaster general, it is one of the oldest Federal law enforcement agencies. The Postal